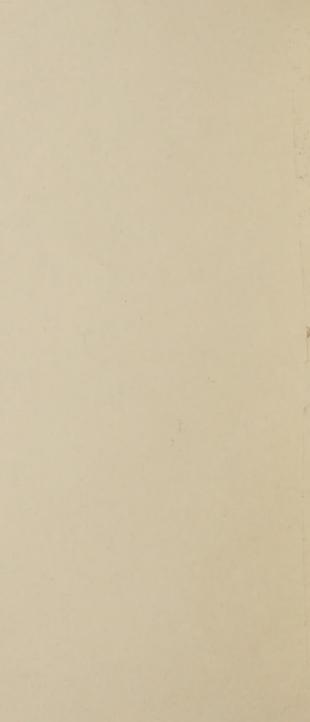
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Tourist Guide Map



PIONEERS OF THE YELLOWSTONE VALLEY

THE lure of gold has proved a potent factor in the spread of empire, and the early history of many a locality was made by prospector and miner in search of precious metal. But long before the discovery of gold in Montana, hardy adventurers had found their way up the Missouri and Yellowstone in quest of the skins of beaver and buffalo; and many a fortune went down these rivers in the boats of the fur traders.

Those transcontinental pathfinders, Lewis and Clark, on their return to the settlement of the Middle West in 1806, told enticing stories of the wealth in beaver furs to be gleaned among the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. In fact, one of their party, John Colter, had been so allured by the fur country that he had obtained permission to leave the expedition at Fort Mandan, that he might join two other trappers who were returning to the land of the beaver. Colter, supposed to be the first white man to view the wonders of the Yellowstone Park, remained on the upper Missouri until 1807. when, leaving his other two companions, he started downstream alone in a boat. On the river he met Manuel Lisa, who, in company with George Drouillard, another exmember of the Lewis and Clark party, was going into the fur country to establish a trading post. Colter was the man above all others that Lisa wished as a member of his party, for, because of his intimate knowledge of the country, he would prove invaluable as a guide. Under Lisa's persuasion Colter turned back with the party. They established their post or fort at the mouth of the Big Horn River, and there traded with the friendly Crow Indians.

Lisa was often referred to as the "Cortez of the Mississippi." He was a man of wide experience and undaunted courage, and he had besides a reputation of dealing fairly with the Indians.

It became necessary to send a messenger to inform the Crow Indians to the westward of Lisa's arrival in the country and of his willingness to trade with them. Because of his previous experience in the region, Colter was chosen for the task. He found those he sought in the locality known as Pierre's Hole, across the Continental Divide. While with them, the entire party was attacked by Blackfeet Indians, and Colter was badly wounded in the leg. He decided to take a short cut to Lisa's fort. This short cut took him across part of what is now the Yellowstone Park, where he undoubtedly saw Yellowstone Lake and the falls and canyon of the Yellowstone River. He followed down the river until he

reched the fort near the mouth of the Big Horn. On his reurn to his fellows, Colter had wonderful tales to tell of wht he had seen; but, alas, they seemed too strange to be beieved.

The following spring Lisa again sent Colter to Three Forks, accompanied by a man named Potts. Here they were attacked by the Blackfeet, and Potts was killed. Colter escaced after one of the most exciting adventures which ever befel a white man among hostile Indians. The Indians stripped him of his clothes, presumably for the purpose of adminitering torture. But the chief, on second thought, allowed him to run for his life before a band of pursuing warriors. His feetness of foot saved him, and he reached the river a few laps ahead of his pursuers. Diving into the water, he came up under a raft of cottonwood logs, where he remained partially submerged for many hours, waiting for the Indian searchers to give up the chase. Lisa abandoned his trading post in the summer of 1809, and Colter followed him downstream a few months later.

Another hardy adventurer closely connected with this region and whose name is borne by some of the natural features of the country, was James Bridger. Between the years 1822 and 1870 Bridger roamed the country from Montana to Mexico, and from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast. His headquarters were at a trading post built by him on Green River, Wyoming, and generally known as Fort Bridger. While in the service of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, he probably discovered, or at least explored, the Great Salt Lake. Not long after this he found his way into the region of the Yellowstone Park. Bridger, whose stories, like those of Colter, were little believed, had the reputation of stretching the truth in order to tell a good story, and these wonderful tales which he brought back with him about the strange places he visited came to be known as "Jim Bridger's lies."

The climax of the fur business in this territory was reached in 1830. The enormous demand for peltries diminished the supply of animals from which they were obtained, and this, in conjunction with the hostilities of the Indians, tended to put the business on the decline.

This interesting and exciting period of activity was followed by a lull, until several decades later the discovery of gold brought a swarm of prospectors and miners to the valleys and mountains of what is now Montana.

STATE GAME LAWS

FISHING and hunting on the National Forests are regulated by Federal and State laws. The Forest Service makes no charge for hunting, or fishing, or for ordinary camping, within the National Forests. In order, however, legally to hunt, take, or kill game animals, game birds, or game fish in any of the Western States, a license must first be obtained from the game department of the State, or from its local representative. A small fee is charged for this privilege. Licenses may be purchased in all of the towns and cities within the National Forests and at other points along public highways.

Usually licenses are either general or special. A general license permits the taking of a limited number of game animals, game birds, and game fish during the hunting or fishing season. Special licenses permit the taking of only one kind, such as fish, birds, or animals. It is customary to publish on the back of each license the conditions under which it is issued or its limitations. As a general rule, licenses are also classified into citizen or resident, non-resident, alien, and trapper. The latter authorizes the capture of fur-bearing animals. The fee for a non-resident or an alien license is in some States much greater than for a citizen or resident license.

Some species of game are protected throughout the year, and a license to hunt or fish does not authorize the capture or killing of the protected kinds.

Generally speaking, game animals are designated by law as deer, elk, moose, antelope, buffalo, caribou, mountain sheep, and mountain goat. Some States have added to this list snowshoe and whitetail rabbits, and bear.

Game birds are defined as quail, Chinese pheasant, Hungarian pheasant, partridge, wood duck, curlew, swan, loon, turtle doves, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, sage grouse, fool hen, pheasant, wild geese, wild duck, brant, snipe, and many species of water fowl or shore birds.

Game fish are classified in general as mountain trout, rainbow trout, eastern brook trout, grayling, Rocky Mountain whitefish, steelhead trout, black bass, Dolly Varden trout, Loch Levin trout, salmon, sturgeon, perch, char, bullheads, and sunfish.

Fur-bearing animals are classified as beaver, otter, marten, mink, muskrat, raccoon, fox, sable, and fisher.

Forest officers are required by Federal law to assist in the enforcement of the State game laws. A violation of a State game law within a National Forest is also an offense against the Federal law.

- - YOUR NATIONAL FORESTS -

THE National Forests are among the greatest assets, not only of this region but of the entire United States. They contain vast resources of timber, forage, and water power. Their forested watersheds regulate the flow of streams on which depends the prosperity of millions of people. Within their precincts are unsurpassed opportunities for recreation. To the hunter, fisherman, mountain climber, and nature lover they offer an unlimited field of enjoyment.

The National Forests are not locked against the people, but are administered so that all their resources may be used in the ways which will make them of the largest service. In other words, the Forests are to be held, protected, and developed by the Government for the benefit of the people.

If you wish to return to the same place each summer, you may, for a small fee, secure a permit for a term of

years to build a summer home on a specified piece of ground.

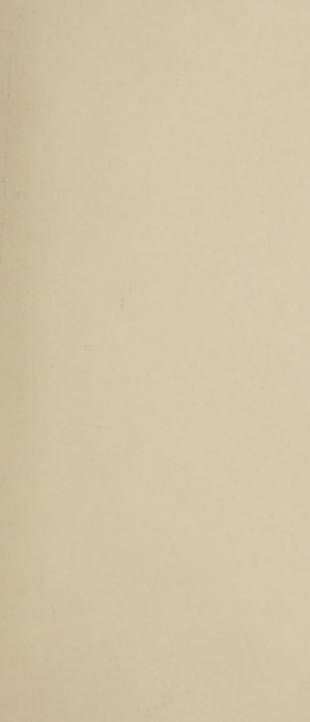
Each Forest is administered by a Supervisor, who in turn is assisted by a corps of Forest Rangers. A Ranger has in charge a certain unit of the Forest. He is the man who handles directly the problems of administration, and usually lives at a ranger station situated at some convenient point within his area.

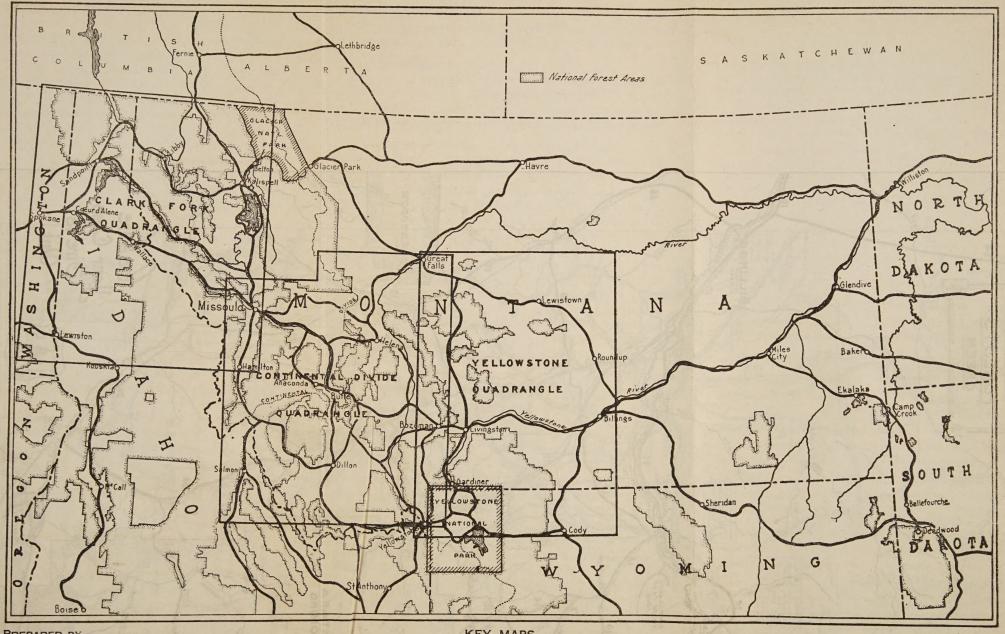
District I (Northern District) of the Forest Service comprises twenty-four Forests located in Montana, northern Idaho, the northwest corner of South Dakota, and a narrow strip of eastern Washington. The District Forester, who has general charge of this area, has offices in the Federal Building at Missoula, Montana. The names of the Forests in District I, and the towns where the Supervisors of each have headquarters are given below:

National Forest	Headquarters
Absaroka	Livingston, Mont.
Beartooth	Billings, Mont.
Beaverhead	Dillon, Mont.
Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont.
Blackfeet	Kalispell, Mont.
Cabinet	Thompson Falls, Mont.
Custer	Miles City, Mont.
Deerlodge	Butte, Mont.
Flathead	Kalispell, Mont.
Gallatin	Bozeman, Mont.
Helena	Helena, Mont.
Jefferson	Great Falls, Mont.

National Forest	Headquarters
Kootenai	. Libby, Mont.
Lewis and Clark	.Great Falls, Mont.
Lolo	. Missoula, Mont.
Missoula	. Missoula, Mont.
Madison	. Sheridan, Mont.
Clearwater	. Orofino, Idaho.
Coeur d'Alene	.Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
Kaniksu	. Sandpoint, Idaho.
Nezperce	. Grangeville, Idaho.
Pend Oreille	. Sandpoint, Idaho.
Selway	. Kooskia, Idaho.
St. Joe	.Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

The Forest Rangers, Supervisors, and the District Forester are always glad to furnish information regarding the Forests. Do not hesitate to call on them in person or by letter.



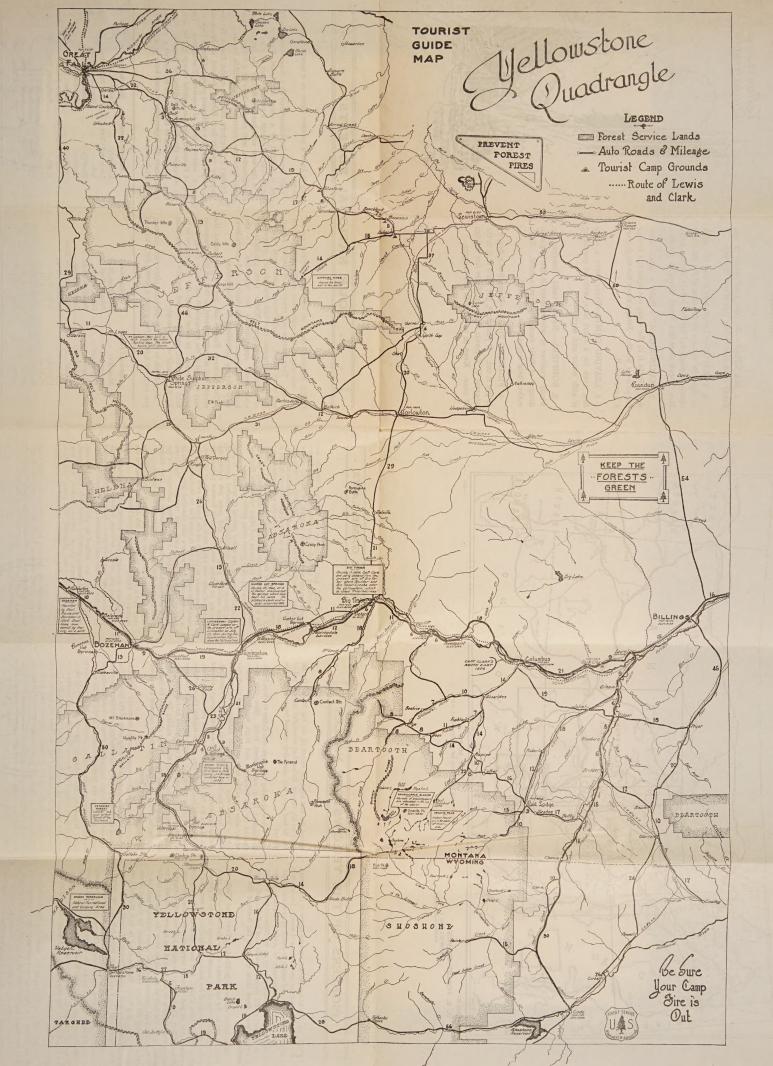


PREPARED BY-

U. S. FOREST SERVICE DISTRICT No. 1 MISSOULA, MONT.

KEY MAPS SHOWING LOCATION OF QUADRANGLE MAPS





SIX RULES

FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS

- 1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
- 2. TOBACCO.—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.
- 3. MAKING CAMP.—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or leg or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.
- 4. LEAVING CAMP.—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and earth.
- 5. BONFIRES.—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.
- 6. FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.

